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ATLANTA.
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1875.

My son, deal only with men who ad-
vocate the good of the whole, not
the good of a few.

In the Tribune call they call a pony
beer, a paragraph, and a schooner of beer,
a leading editorial—Suffolk Bulletin.

According to the census recently taken
in Louisiana, the population of that state
now consists of 404,001 whites, and 450,029
blacks.

A cold German proverb tells us that
leaves a country three armies—an army of
crime, an army of assassins and an army
of this.

Five papers in the country support Mr.
Delano—the Washington Republican, Phila-
delphia Bulletin, Pittsburgh Commercial,
Cincinnati Times and Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There has been quite a clearing of the
field of candidates in Georgia. It looks now
as if only Wm. McKim, and Lane, and
McKim, would be the opposing candi-
dates for congress.

It costs \$50.40 to cultivate and send to
market an acre of rice, yielding 1,500 pounds
of clear grain, which sells for \$84. The
profit is about \$40.00 per acre, and the crop
is a difficult one to grow.

The wish has been expressed that the
portrait of Hon. H. Hamilton might be put
on a postage stamp. The righteously
indignant people might punch his head
every time they read of a newspaper by
mail.

SENATOR ANTHONY, genial in election
times and genial in other times, says
that congress must repeal the postal law
which increased the rates of postage. He
says Senator Anthony may discover that
the republicans did it and that the democrats
will undo it.

The Miscellaneous even bent on short legi-
slatures. The new constitution provides
that the legislature cannot have adjourned
sessions, and if it is in session longer than
seventy days every member loses \$1 a day
from his pay, which in the regular session
is \$5.

The contrast between Albany and Wash-
ington just now is curious. At Albany
Governor Tilden goes to the legislature, and
then, proves their guilt, removes and pun-
ishes them. At Washington, G. A. Grant
shields the official thieves and discredits
the exposure made by the pure republicans
in the land.

"SERVANTIAL RECONSTRUCTION" is ap-
parently the new creed in Boston, and a
pretty good one, too. And the party that
stands on it might win if the people could
cast aside their political prejudices as readi-
ly as do the philosophers and philantropists,
but there is more ballast in the people—
N. Y. Herald.

PRESIDENT DOMINGUE, of Haiti, is said
to be making preparations to assume imperi-
al powers. He wants Wendell Phillips as
his prime minister. There would be much
for him to do in that capacity, but he
might sit out under the trees and amuse
the negroes with anecdotes of Toussaint
L'Ouverture.

Here is what the Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Talma-
ge says: "We are all sorry Andrew John-
son is dead. We have not a better man
in mourning, we bury him in the United
States flag and put the constitution in his
hand, and a little while ago we carried
and mangled him without mercy. Oh, the
humiliation of human nature!"

In Maine the September election will
have five of its effects: the adoption or
rejection by the people of a series of con-
stitutional amendments, the most impor-
tant of which provide for general laws as
opposed to special legislation; the re-
publican campaign in Pennsylvania, in-
cluding ex-Senator Scott, Mr. Hoyt,
Chairman of the State Committee, and
about fifty others, cost the country about
\$60. They were summoned as jurors for
the session of the United States Court. It
is Mr. Hoyt's bid.

Eight days as juror, at \$3 a day, \$24
30 miles travel, at 30 cents a mile, \$9.00
Total, \$33.00.

We learn from the Richmond Star-Jour-
nal that the Virginia legislature, the
sculptor Valentine, of that city, has nearly
completed a bust of the late Gen. George E.
Pickett, which, it is said, will surpass
when turned into marble, all his previous
efforts in the same line. The bust is re-
garded by those who have seen it as Pic-
ket's second self. The same artist, who has
also completed his bust of Gen. William Ma-
chione, the intimate friend and fellow
soldier of the hero of Gettysburg. The
bust was made for a number of Mahone's
old soldiers, by whom it will be placed in
the state library, upon the niche prepared
for it.

A LATELY appointed post master of a
Western Massachusetts town came to
Boston the other day to "qualify" and
has his hand for \$600 approved. The bond
was all right, and the regular question was
put to the P. M.: "How much are you worth,
sir?" "Wah," he replied, "I don't tell how
much I'm worth. Breadstreak sets me at
\$10,000. I guess you'd better put it down
at that figure." "How much do the assessors
set you at?" "Wah, the assessors don't
set me at quite so high a figure; but (in a
confidential whisper) 'twixt you 'n' me,
I'm one of the assessors."—Boston Traveler.

The Atlanta and Columbus Air-Line
meeting will be held in Greenville on the
first Tuesday in October. Delegates are
invited from Columbus, Atlanta, Senoia,
Hogansville, Harris and Fayette counties.
Everybody in Meriwether will
surely be there.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DAVIS, of Missis-
sippi, who demanded an investigation
by the legislature, became badly scared
when criminal proceedings were com-
menced against him for bribery and cor-
ruption in office. He waved an exami-
nation, and gave bail in the sum of
\$7,000 for appearance at the next term of
court in this city. The evidence against
him is, says the Vicksburg Her-
ald, conclusive. He knew it, and avoided
a trial.

The North Carolina papers can not
quite figure out which party is really
ahead in their convention, but all seem
to think that the convention will not be
adjourned and die immediately after or-
ganization. It contains too many ambi-
tious and ostentatious young radical politi-
cians, and too many lazy and impecunious
conservative darkies for that. The
money sons of Africa have already
counted up and mutually appreciated
their per diem, and some reason will
be found for holding the convention in any
event.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, but neither the expected
speakers nor the expected hearers ap-
peared to any great extent. Of the
former only Mr. Kelley, of pig-iron fame,
came. Gen. Gordon was not there for
the best of reasons—he had not promised
to come. So with the long list of anti-
greenback speakers announced, we presume,
always excepting Mr. Kelley. Mr.
Kelley was there, and he talked to the
brave-hearted as though they were the
thousands that were swelled in the
largest park of the city. No politicians
of influence or reputation seem to have
participated in its proceedings—except
Mr. Kelley. The name of B. Grata
Brown appears on the list of vice-presi-
dents, but it does not otherwise appear
from the report before us that he was
actually present.

The resolutions were quickly adopted.
Mr. Kelley's scheme of interchangeable
money was adopted. The legal money
of the country should be received for
customs. The resumption of specie pay-
ments in 1879 is pronounced impracticable
and should be repealed. And lastly,
the formation of greenback clubs is re-
commended in every state to carry out
the principles of the convention as ex-
pressed in the resolutions.

Recalling some of the resolutions of
the convention are, yet the whole move-
ment, which is outside of either the
great parties, must be written down a
failure. It may have an influence over
a third party it will and should find
its chief, Mr. W. D. Kelly, is a
republican congressman. He has been a
republican ever since there was a republi-
can party. If the movement has any force
of its own, it means a disruption of that
party. No democrat of prominence took
part in it—certainly no southern dem-
ocrat. The democrats of the south are
not contractions; they have no great
love for the national bank system; but
all such questions they desire to have
submitted to the congressional districts
for a decision, which will be practical, and
irresistible. When the proper time comes
their wishes in that regard will be made
known in an emphatic manner; for they
are determined that such questions, im-
portant as they are, shall be decided in a
manner that will not endanger a glorious
victory in favor of home rule and
constitutional methods. We want no
greenback congress—neither do we want
a money convention. There is no need
of haste in these matters; and democrats
everywhere should lend a hand towards
sending them where they belong.

GEORGIA'S CROPS.

The August report of the state de-
partment of agriculture gives the follow-
ing state averages: corn, 85; cotton, 81;
sugar cane, 87; sorghum, 97; sweet po-
tatoes, 86; field peas, 92; green peas,
97; rice, 85; grapes, 87; grapes, 96;
and corn, 80. To give the aver-
ages of corn and cotton more correctly
commissioner James has separated the re-
turns of upper Georgia from those of the
rest of the state, with the following
results:

North Georgia—Corn, 102; cotton 90.
Middle and South Georgia—Corn 77;
cotton 76.

This report includes the first half of
the present month, and thus covers the
doubtful period. The effects of the
dry and heated term are plainly told in
the averages of the territory south of At-
lanta. As this is the principal cotton-
growing section of the state, it must be
reduced the cotton crop about one-quarter.
Upper Georgia has been wonderfully
favored this season, and the figures of the department
corroborate previous statements. In
Fulton county, for example, all the crops
are rated 100 in the commissioner's re-
port.

The latter part of the report presents
many interesting facts. The commis-
sioner candidly states the substance of
numerous replies received from almost
every county, as follows:

1. Only 20 per cent. of the farmers pay
cash for what they buy.

2. Those who buy on a credit pay an
average of 44 per cent. per annum interest
on the cash price.

3. The farmers of Georgia pay, in in-
terest on supplies, nearly all of what
can be raised on their farms—the sum of
\$4,350,000, which is more than half of
the bonded debt of Georgia, and is 14
per cent. of the value of the entire cotton
crop of the state.

4. 80 per cent. of those who raise their
supplies make a profit, while 75 per
cent. of those who buy, lose.

5. The farmers in this disastrous state of af-
fairs the farmers, says Dr. James, must
be taught to buy supplies that can be raised
on their farms.

They must cease to buy fertilizers, ex-
cept to supplement home manures,
carefully husbanded under shelter.

They must reduce their planting down
to a cash basis.

They must demand such a tax upon dogs
and such protection from their ravages as
will enable them to raise wool and mutton,
and thus utilize, almost without
labor, their present waste or useless
lands.

We give the concluding words of the
excellent report:

The price at which the growing crop of
cotton will sell, will not pay the cost of pro-
duction to those who have purchased their
supplies. The price of the cotton, when
the cotton is sold, will be less than the
cost of the cotton, and the farmer will
commence at once to provide against the
losses which are sapling their financial life-
blood, by sowing in grain, and, especially,
by sowing in husbandry, the means of
the farm, under shelter, for use in com-
pensation for the next season's crop, and by
taking proper steps towards increasing their
facilities for raising stock, and especially
sheep. Under present prices, it is estimated
that half millions of dollars, which should go
to swell the annual profits of Georgia farmers,
mostly beyond the limits of our state, in
consequence of the suicidal policy at present
pursued, of trying what should be raised
at home. Will not our farmers make
their farms self-sustaining—raise their sup-
plies and pocket these profits? Discard the
old habit of boasting the number of acres
planted, the number of plows run, and the
number of bales of cotton made, and look
to the number of dollars of clear profit.

THE PASCAQUOLA FEVER.

For days and days we searched the
Mobile and New Orleans papers in the
hope of ascertaining the situation at
Pascaquola, but our efforts were fruitless.
The papers of the two cities
scarcely printed the name of the dread-
ful disease, much less did they speak of
their favorite water-side retreat where it
was supposed to be raging. But recently
our patient search was rewarded, for
Dr. Herriek's visit to Pascaquola, as the
agent of the New Orleans board of health.

He says the infected locality is a de-
lightful place, near the Pascaquola river,
but elevated above it, and about a quar-
ter of a mile from the railroad station.
Eleven of the cases occurred on the
premises of Dr. Bradford, where the dis-
ease originated. Last year a man died
in the Bradford house, and the mattress
and counterpane in use when he died,
were used by Dr. Bradford after he
took possession last December.

Dr. Herriek believes the infection remained dormant in the bed-
ding until the heat of the present sum-
mer gave it renewed activity. That bed-
ding has been removed. The disease is
abating, and many families who ran
away have returned.

Dr. Herriek does not claim that the
disease is a swamp fever, or any thing
but Yellow Jack, the fever of the tropics.
It was probably introduced by one of
the numerous vessels that came to Pas-
caquola to load with lumber for low-
ever ports.

The board of health
of New Orleans have drawn up a memorial
urging the legislature of Alabama and
Mississippi to adopt laws to protect
the Gulf coast from the intro-
duction of yellow fever through foreign
vessels. At present the small ports of
those states have no safe guard. It must
have entered Pascaquola in some such
way, and nothing but an enforced isolation
of that little town save the epidemic
outlets from a deadly pestilence.

OUR LUNAR NEIGHBORS.

A most remarkable discovery is reported,
from the astronomical observatory,
established by the Russian government
several years ago at Pulkatska, the high-
est point with one exception on the Him-
alayan range. For several months, a
peculiar bright spot had been observed,
shining from the extreme edge of the
moon's disk, at a point where no
mountains break the continuity of its
perimeter. This light suddenly dis-
appeared and remained invisible for nearly
twelve months. It has lately reappeared
in greater brilliancy than ever, and the
immense power of the telescope attached
to the observatory, so well known in
the scientific world, was directed upon
the spot, and the light proceeds from so
great a distance, as to be a source of
astonishment. It is supposed that the
light, which must be at least one hun-
dred feet in diameter. The most aston-
ishing thing in the matter is the almost
complete proof that this is actually a
mirror of artificial construction, and the
theory of the Savans at Pulkatska is,
that it is erected for observations of a
scientific character, principally to observe
the phases of the earth's surface.

It is well known that the immense
height of that portion of the moon
which is turned towards the earth, not
only through the well known laws of
gravitation, keeps that portion of her
surface presented toward us, but also
renders it uninhabitable. It is supposed
that the side turned toward us may have
an atmosphere suitable for life, and
that intelligent beings, observing the
halo of light shed around its horizon by
reflection from the earth, may have
taken this means to ascertain the cause.
Some ingenious device to place a mirror
at a height where animal life could not
be sustained, was the result. It is hoped
this discovery may lead to others in re-
gard to our interesting satellite.

OUR GREAT TRADE PAPER.

On September 1st, ten days hence, we
shall issue our usual annual trade paper,
exhibiting the business of Atlanta for the
year ending at that time. Five thousand
or more extra copies of the paper will be
printed in full orders, and the issue in
both size and circulation, one of the largest,
if not the largest, ever published in
Atlanta. We have already in hand about
twenty copies, and all who have not secured
space will at once do so, as every leading
business or business has always deemed it
important to be represented in the Annual
Trade Paper. We refer to the advertisement
elsewhere.

For a few weeks the CONSTITUTION has
been smaller than required for our busi-
ness, but it will be speedily enlarged to
accommodate it.

ONLY A FEW DAYS.

Our merchants and business men will
remember that it is only a few days now
to our great issue. Send in your adver-
tisements at once. We want to make
this paper the grandest exhibit of At-
lanta's business ever published. Orders
for copies of the paper are constantly
coming in.

SPEECH OF HON. T. M. NORWOOD.

The great speech of Senator Norwood,
delivered at the late Oxford commence-
ment, will appear, in full, for the first
time, in the CONSTITUTION, Tuesday
next. The demand for it has been
quite large.

The Philadelphia Press, the leading
radical paper of Pennsylvania, knows
more about the matter we suppose, than
we do here. It claims to represent the
general sentiment. Says the Press:

"The denunciation of the half-breed
treason in his letter to the Rockford com-
mencement, has been a masterpiece of
eloquence, and reflects the real opinions
of the loyal men of the union. The true
good of the south demands that this
dangerous nuisance, who is at large
only by the clemency of the United
States government, shall hold his tongue,
and keep out of the way of other promi-
nent men, who are engaged in the
struggle, and who are being ground
quietly but surely."

Tins told out horses in the speaker-
ship race, are Saylor, of Ohio; Walker,
of Virginia; Lamar, of Mississippi;
and Banks, of Massachusetts. Each is hold-
ing a place outside as a possible com-
promise candidate in case Kerr, Cox,
Wood and Randall succeed in killing
each other off. The former, who is the
most capable and modest of the leading
candidates, is gaining ground quietly
but surely.

Notices of the various towns for our
Trade Paper will be in the way if they
reach us by Tuesday next. Our correspond-
ents will please take notice.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The California Financial Panic.

Great Excitement and a General
Suspension of Business in
San Francisco.

San Francisco, August 27.—The
San Francisco Board of Directors of the
Bank of California.

Statement of the Sugar House Fail-
ure in Baltimore.

The Trouble Between England and
China.

Races, Fires, Accidents, Etc., Etc.

Grant and Conkling.

After the Knee-Pinchers.

Railroad Robbers.

Drowned.

Steamship Buried.

Richmond News.

Who Was Hermann?

Archibald, Baxter & Co.

The Weather.

Special River Report.

Hard-Money Convention.

The Japanese Creek Shot at Wm-
ington.

(London Daily Telegraph.)

The California Panic.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank is
closed, business is suspended, and
intense excitement prevails.

The directors of the bank of British
Columbia have asserted their ability to
meet the run.

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WILLIAMS' BANDITTI.

How the Attorney General Was Ter-
rorized by His Own Tools.

The Washington Correspondent of the
Cincinnati Commercial, who was in
New Orleans last January during the
banditti outrages, and subsequently went
to Washington, tells some startling
stories about how Williams' outrage
was run, sometimes to his own dis-
comfort, "by the various accidents," that
were never admitted to decent
men's houses. The correspondent thinks
that Gen. Sheridan had every reason to
suppose that there was "assassination in
the air" if he believed a title of the
stories with which Williams' under-
lings piled his ears. The correspondent
states that the attorney-general at
Washington was scared almost to death
by the ingenious device of one of his
own detectives who was anxious to
prove himself useful if not necessary.
The Commercial correspondent dis-
guises the detective's name under the
pseudonym of Quip, and Quip had
a "slavery" dubbed Heep. Without
letting his lieutenant into the secret,
Quip sent Heep to a certain locality
on Pennsylvania avenue, where he over-
heard a conversation between two for-
eign-looking ruffians, as it was
arranged that he should. Headed
from this conversation that a cer-
tain dignitary, whose name he did not
catch, was to attend a party that night
at the residence of Senator—, and would
be murdered on his way home. Heep
instantly told Quip the frightful devel-
opment, and the latter, with a deter-
mined dexterity, worked it up as a
conspiracy on the life of Attorney-Gen-
eral Williams. The duke, Heep, was
sent to watch the wearisome hours away
in the neighborhood of the senator's
house, and towards midnight, Quip
joined him, asking if he had seen any
mysterious strangers lurking about. He
received a negative reply, they both
went to the senator's door, called for
the attorney-general, and communicated
to him the fearful danger in which he
stood. The correspondent proceeds:
The great outrage manufacturer was
agitated at the blood curdling revelation,
and tremblingly inquired what he
must do to save the life of his superior.
Heep, who was sitting by, suggested
that instead of waiting for his
carriage, he at once proceeded to his
house under escort of the two fearless
detectives. The judge determined to
accept the advice. He, therefore, con-
cealing his agitation as well as he
was able, excused himself from the party,
and wrapping his cloak about his
stomach, left the hospitable delights of
the senator's house, and set forth to
brave the winter's wrath, with his pro-
tecting march on either side of him
with drawn revolvers, sternly resolved
to sell his life as dearly as possible.
Every scurry hat, every lonely tree,
every shrub in the sweeping blast,
every rock and stump on the way was
keenly scrutinized by the alarmed ob-
ject of the hatred and vengeance of
the southern banditti whom he had so
often successfully resisted. The attorney-
general's house was situated in
that desolate region so lavishly and
expensively unworked by the shepherd
for the benefit of the real estate
agent, and being a howling wilderness,
there was small chance of meeting on
his lonely way with any of the vigil-
ant police force who were very properly
stationed in the south part of the city,
where there were life and property to
guard. So great was the judge's agi-
tation that he lost his way, and led his
friends a merry tramp through the
dry and unhabited wastes of that region.
However much I would like to tell the
whole truth in this connection, it would
involve such shocking revelations that I
forbear.

Suffice it, that when the attorney gen-
eral finally reached home, there were not
lacking abundant evidences of the
rough night he had experienced. Learning
on his good friend Quip he advised
him to be careful, and to be careful of
his health. The attorney-general was
sent for a detachment of police to
guard his house and life. It was finally
settled, however, upon Quip's sugges-
tion, that the attorney-general should
remain in the house, and keep watch and
ward during the night. This he did, and
continued to do so, holding his solitary
watch during the long night with a
brace of loaded revolvers ready to
his hand. This was an anxious wait-
ing time to the attorney-general, and by
his harrowing intensity added perceptibly
to his age. Time, however, worked a
cure, and finally the judge's fears dis-
appeared, and he was restored once more
to his accustomed serenity of nerve.

This correspondent gives the following
circumstantial details of another "bandit
invention" of this detective Quip:

On the 4th of January last Quip
gave a letter to be mailed at the
letter box on the corner of Ninth and
Pennsylvania Avenue. The letter
was not stamped, but three letters were
given the emissary to pay the postage. It
is quite common, when stamps are not at
hand, to slip the money in the letter-box
with the letter, which is then stamped
at the postoffice. Explicit and positive
directions were given that the letter
should be put in this particular box,
and to other. The letter was ad-
dressed to Hon. Wm. McKim, Louisiana
Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana

Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana
Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana
Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana Mr. Wm. McKim, Louisiana
Mr. Wm

